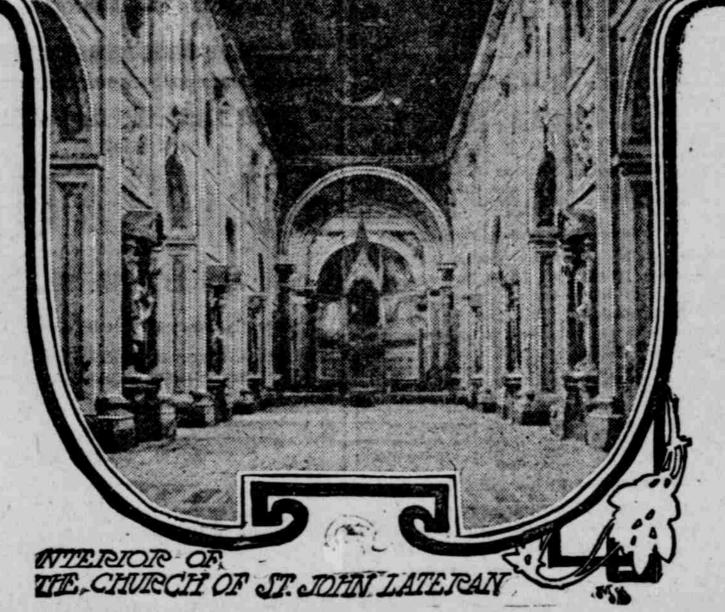


The Popes of Rome are allowed to choose their own burial grounds, and it is the custom for each successor to the chair of St. Peter to designate the spot he selects for his final resting place. The late Pope Leo chose the Church of St. John Lateran, and in this beautiful structure the bones of the holy man will lie. Previous to interment here, however, the body of the late Pontiff will be encased in the crypt of St. Peter's Cathedral, where it will remain until taken out to be

permanently interred.



The Church of St. John Lateran, between the Caelian and Esquiline hills, ranks as the first church in Christendom. It dates from the time of Constantine, and was, till the rebuilding of St. Peter's, the metropolitan cathedral of Rome. It retains its fifth century baptistry and the beautiful thirteenth cloisters. The Santa Scala, said to have been brought from Jerusalem by the Empress Helena, is still venerated by pilgrims. The church itself was destroyed by fire and rebuilt in the fourteenth century. The adjoining palace of the early Popes is now a museum, devoted chiefly to Christian antiquities.

## CAREER OF THE LATE PONTIFF

Leo XIII, Vincent Joachim Pecci, His ecclesiastics to study law and diplomacy Holiness the Pope, Bishop of Rome and and thus qualify himself for joining what may be termed the Papal diplomatic serv-Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. ice and become conversant with the system Peter, Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pon-tiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of days a new Pontiff is almost the system the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop chosen. and Metropolitan of the Roman Province, Sovereign of the Temporal Dominions of Sovereign of the Temporal Dominions of the same year Gregory XVI made him a the Holy Roman Church, two-hundred-and- domestic prelate, his first promotion, with fifty-eighth Roman Pontiff, was born at Carpineto, son of Count Ludovico Pecci. on March 2, 1810. He was ordained a priest Stanislaus at the Jesuit novitiate of St. on Dec. 31, 1837, and having received the Andrea. Early in 1838 Mgr. Pecci was named degree of Doctor of Laws, was on the same governor of the papal province of Bene-degree of Doctor of Laws, was on the same vento, and, like Sixtus V, busied himself day appointed a domestic prelate by Pope Gregory XVI, received the title prothonotary apostolic, and was a vigorous apostolic delegate at Benevento, Perugia and Spoleto. He was made archbishop of Damietta, in partibus, and was sent to Belgium as nuncio in 1843; was nominated as archbishop | ference of the Governor and informed the of Perugia in 1846, and in 1853 was created latter that he was just starting for Rome a cardinal by Pius IX, holding ere long the important office of Cardinal Camerlengo. On Feb. 20, 1878, he was elected Pope, as the successor of Pius IX, and was crowned as Leo XIII on March 3 of the same year. He restored the hierarchy in Scotland, and composed the difficulty with Germany, growing out of the anti-Jesuit attitude of the Iron Chancellor. In 1888 he denounced the Irish plan of campaign. He manifested enlightened views, but on questions affecting the church and his own status he held stanchly to what he conceived to be his rights. He regarded himself as the despoiled sovereign of Rome, and as a prisoner at the Vatican. He persistently refused to recognize the law of guarantees. He protested against heresy and "godless" schools, and in his encyclicals affirmed that the only solution of the socialistic problem lies in the influence of the papacy. In 1894 he constrained the French monarchists and clericals to accept the Republic, but assumed an uncompromising attitude against the French antiassociations law or the Parliament of 1902-3. In 1883 he opened the archives of the Vatican to historical investigators and made himself known as a poet, chiefly in the Latin tongue. In 1896 he issued an encyclical pronouncing the Anglican orders null and void. The jubilee of his episcopate, in 1893, was marked by even greater demonstrations that of his priesthood in 1887. The jubilee of his pontificate, in February of 1903, aroused the Catholic world to other great demonstrations, though these were marred by the fear of his approaching dissolution.

DETAILS OF HIS LIFE.

## Traits and Characteristics-His Work While Holding Various Offices.

The career of the late Pope was remarkable in many ways, and the details of his life are interesting. The Society of Jesus, which it was afterwards the first care of his pontificate to restore to its ancient being sent at the age of eight years to the his fourteenth year. At this for chemistry and physics. in no way interfered with his taste for literature and classical studies, and even in those early days he was remarkable for the the world was soon undeceived, and. in his first encyclical, promulgated at the Easter following his accession, Pope Leo XIII unto not only in his encyclical and eccelsiastical work, but in the higher plane of poetry. He obtained, in 1831, the degree of doctor of At the same time the policy of the Roman at the same time the policy of the Roman Avinity, and entered the academy of noble at the same time the policy of the Roman curia certainly underwent a development in those and thus put an end to the antagonism between the Vatican and the Quirinal. But tween the Vatican and the Quirinal. But the tween the Vatican and the Quirinal. But the elegance of the world, for in the celebration, Dec. 23, 1887, of the pipelies of the Pope's ordinal the Pope's ordinal transmit of the Pope's ordinal the Pope's ordinal the Pope's ordinal transmit of the Pope's ordinal transmit of the Pope's ordinal tween the Vatican and the Quirinal. But tween the Vatican and the Gueration, Dec. 23, 1887, of the Pope's ordinal transmit of the Pope's o

days, a new Pontiff is almost invariably

In 1832 Joachim Pecci received the subdiaconate and diaconate, and on March 14 with the suppression of brigandage.

WHILE HE WAS GOVERNOR. In connnection with this work the following story was told of Monsignor Pecci: A certain marquis called one day to protest against what he considered the inter-

to procure his recall. "Have you considered the step well, marquis?" asked Monsignor Pecci.

"Yes, monsignor," said the other, "and

To this the Governor rejoined: "Resolutions of this kind should be well considered at leisure. You will do me the of staying here for the present?" That same night the marquis's castle was surrounded and twenty-eight brigands of whom he was patron and chief were arrested or shot.

I'm going at once.'

From Benevento Monsignor Pecci was transferred to the governorship of Perugia, where he remained for a year and a half. The young ecclesiastic in 1843 was called to exercise his talents in a more important post, being consecrated bishop of Damietta in partibus and sent to Brussels as papal nuncio. It was as representative of the Vatican in the Belgian capital that he first gained the political insight and experience which have been one of the principal characteristics of his tenure of the pontifical throne. Monsignor Pecci remained over three years in Belgium, and on his recall to Italy was decorated with the grand cor-

don of the Order of Leopoid. After leaving Brussels the nuncio paid a visit to London. This was in February, garded the presence of Emperor William 1846, and in the same year he was consecrated archbishop of Perugia. He continued in this position for the thirty-two years which intervened before his election to the highest position in the church, his tenure of the episcopate coinciding exactly with the thirty-two years of the reign of

In his episcopal labors the archbishop showed no less energy and zeal than he had displayed as governor of a pontifical Among other achievements he succeeded in purging the archdiocese of brigandage and at a certain time all the prisons under his spiritual jurisdiction were empty. Such success did not pass unnoticed, and in 1850 Mgr. Pecci was elevated the dignity of cardinal priest.

ELECTED POPE. At the consistory held in 1877 Cardinal Pecci was appointed camerlingo of the Roman Church, which gave him chief charge of the temporalities of the Holy See. In this capacity it fell to his task to make the necessary arrangements for the conclave for the election of a new Pope after the death of Plus IX, in February, 1878. The conclave lasted thirty-six hours and at the third ballot Cardinal Pecci was elected Supreme Pontiff and took the name of Leo XIII, after the famous Pope Leo X at whose jubilee he had assisted as a simple student. He was crowned on March 3 with the tiara, or triple crown, the ceremony taking place, not in St. Peter's, where al his predecessors but one had been crowned since 1555, but in the Sistine chapel in the Vatican, where the conclave had been held. Public opinion regarded the new Pope as characterized above all things by a love of peace and it was expected that, departing from that nonpossumus policy of his compromise with the Italian government | an example of this may be cited the numerand thus put an end to the antagonism be-

the direction of moderation which greatly nificent diamond ring sent him by the Sulthe Vatican abroad. From the very outset good will and pleasure. the new Pontiff displayed the greatest in-terest in the social questions agitating the world of to-day, and in an encyclical issued in December, 1878, appealed to the intellec-tual forces of Catholicity to contest the propaganda of doctrines which his Holiness described as subservient of social order, alluding especially to the Socialists in Germany and the Nihilist movement in

POLITICAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

The co-operation afforded by the Pope to the various governments in opposing the growing forces of social democracy paved the way for the settlement of disputes existing between those governments and the Vatican, both spiritual and civil authorities being, as it were, called upon to merge their differences and make common cause against the common enemy. The first great political achievement of the Pope was the settlement of the differences with Germany, which had given rise to the famous Kultur-

The rapid spread of anarchistic doctrines Bismarck to make approaches to the Ultrahis economic policy. Herr Falk, the fa- the occasion. mous author of the May laws, was removed from office and other concessions were made to the Catholics. Finally diplomatic relations with the Vatican were resumed, and the late Emperor Frederick, then crown prince, signalized the restoration of an harmonious understanding by visiting the Pope at the Vatican. A still greater tribute was paid by Germany to his Holiness by her selection of him as arbitrator in the dispute with Spain regarding the Caroline islands and her deferential acceptance of his decision in favor of the weaker power. His success in this arbitration induced the Pope to declare his readiness to act as arthe whole of Europe and of Christianity, ous sources. but for this his Holiness declared it to be essential that he should be restored his liberty as an independent temperal sovereign. This demand, however, met with no response as far as foreign powers were concerned, and the hopes which had been expressed in some quarters that the German Emperor's visit to the Pope in 1888 might lead to Germany advocating the temporal claim of the Holy See were soon dissipated. The Pope himself, in a letter to the German bishops, declared that he rein Rome as the guest of the Quirinal as "a deplorable recognition of accomplished The interests of the triple alliance were

not compatible with those of the Vatican, and even Catholic Austria could not afford to offend Italy by espousing the Pope's cause, although the Emperor Francis Joseph abstained from visiting King Humbert in the city of Rome and thereby openly recognizing the legality of the Italian occu-

POLICY IN REGARD TO FRANCE. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the late Pope's policy was the change in the attitude which the Vatican had hitherto preserved in regard to the French republic. At the beginning of Pope Leo's reign the identification of the clergy with the royalist movement, which gave rise to Gambetti's famous remark, "Le Clerical isme voila l'ennemi" had caused an antagonism to all that savored of religion which at one time bid fair to lead to the early separation of church and state in France. Alive to the danger of the situation, the Pope sought to conciliate the republic by acknowledg-ing it as the established legal form of government, and in 1891 the late Cardinal Lavigerie gave expression to his Holiness's views on this subject, to the great surprise of the Catholic press and the perturbation of not a few members of the French episcopate. While thus engaged in political negotiations with various countries requiring the greatest address and dexterity, the late Pope paid special attention to the actual work of propagating the Catholic faith and no pontifical reign since the Reformation has witnessed such a recrudescence of Catholicism or such an extension of the spiritual dominion of the Catholic Church, especially in English-speaking countries. As ous pilgrimages which came to the Eternal

RECENT ENCYCLICAL. In February, 1900, the Pope issued an encyclical on Americanism, which caused much discussion, and in June, 1901, he issued a letter on labor, which also aroused much

On March 3, 1902, the late Pope took part in the public celebrations in honor of the twenty-fourth anniversary of his coronation by holding a "papal chapel" in the Basilica of St. Peters, on which occasion he was greeted by 50,000 persons. This was the first time a "chapel" had been held in the basilica since 1870, such ceremonies having heretofore taken place in the Sistine chapel. Thirty cardinals were among those

The late Pontiff on March 29, 1902, published a long encyclical letter, the tone of which suggested testamentary recommendations and in which he deplored the renewed attacks on the church and the "recent errors of humanity," instancing divorce and picturing the present condition of society as having drifted into a state of

The twenty-fourth anniversary of Pope in Germany and the attempts made upon Leo's coronation was celebrated at the the Emperor's life in 1878 induced Prince Vatican July 6, 1902, by the entire papal court and thousands of members of all the montane party to secure their support for Catholic societies assembled in Rome for

The last notable encyclical of Leo XIII was dated Oct. 30, 1902, and was designed to promote study of the scriptures and in February of this year he wrote a poem, dedicated to a friend whom the Pontiff desired to advise on the best means of prolonging life. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the late

Pope's election to the chair of St. Peter was celebrated Feb. 20 of this year with elaborate pomp in the hall of beatification. above the portico of St. Peter's, on which occasion the venerable prelate was presented with a gold tiara, costing \$25,000, as the jubilee present of the Catholic world. bitrator in other disputes for the benefit of | and with large sums of money from vari-The celebration of the twenty-fifth anni-

versary of the late Pope's coronation occurred in St. Peter's March 3, last, with all the impressiveness and grandeur of the Catholic Church, and on April 28 the pontificate of the late Pope surpassed in length that of St. Peter, Leo XIII having then been elected Pope twenty-five years, two months and seven days, known as the years of Peter. King Edward visited the late Pope in

the latter part of April and Emperor William was received by the late Pontiff early Under Leo XVIII the American dioceses almost doubled in number and the Catholic University at Washington was founded. The Pope was represented at the world's fair, Chicago, by Monsignor, now Cardinal

Satolli, who shortly afterwards was appointed Papal delegate at Washington, His Holiness was much gratified when President Roosevelt sent Governor Taft to Rome to discuss the Philippine questions, but one of his greatest dreams, which has never realized, was that America should have a diplomat representative at the Vatican.

## ANTI-TREAT CRUSADE.

Bartenders Will Not Hereafter Drink with Customers.

The bartenders of Indianapolis have made a forward move by declaring against drinking while on duty. Hereafter customers can be perfectly safe in asking bartenders to have a drink with them. It is now considered an inexcusable offense to drink be hind the bar or to hand out drinks on the house. The proclamation will be indorsed at a meeting of the union to-morrow night and the anti-treat crusade will then begin. The system is one that is now in use in Jersey City, N. J.

President Bradley of the local union leading the movement. He thinks that partenders not only injure their health but also the business by trying to be good fellows. No drunkards are allowed to belong to the union. Every candidate must show that he is of good moral character and strictly honest before he is admitted. About thirty names will be considered for membership at the meeting to-morrow night. Another feature of the meeting will be the formation of plans to boom W. J. Bradley for the position of national president at the next convention, which will be



and delightful beverage for sixty years. Pabst Beer is served daily is the kind you will be proud to serve your triends at the home table

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Gentlemen Wear.



trial. The plaintiff alleges that the court was in error in every paragraph of the instructions given to the jury. The suit was brought against the railroad for damages incurred by the burning of a factory owned by the plaintiff in Springport and which, it is alleged, was set on fire by the company's ment, and that the said original state-engines.

REPRESENTATIVES OF RAILROADS BEFORE THE TAX BOARD.

B. & O. S. W. Has Reduced Operating Expenses the Past Year-Wabash Wants a Reduction.

The State Board of Tax Commissioners | On the 31st day of December, 1902. had another session with the railroads yesterday. To-day and to-morrow will be devoted to hearing the representatives of steam railways and the board will then take up the assessment of telephone companies, telegraph and express companies.

It was a story of prosperity that the representatives of railroads related to the commissioners yesterday, although the agents of the big corporations came to ask that their taxes be reduced. Of all the railway representatives that have appeared before the board up to this time the representative of the B. & O. Southwestern is the only one that has said to the board that operating expenses have been reduced. . This statement was made yesterday. It is claimed that the operating expenses of the B. & O. S. W. have in the last year been reduced, a fact that is attributed to the improvements which the road has completed in southern Indiana in the way of cutting out curves, making tunnels and otherwise changing the grade. Figures show that the gross earnings of the road in the last year have been \$7,945,808.09. The increase in net earnings per mile has been \$550. All of the railway representatives say that while the price of material and the wages of employes have increased, freight rates have gone no higher. The B. & O. S. W. was represented by John G. Walber, of Cincinnati, the road's The Michigan Central and its different

branches were represented by R. M. Shaw, a Chicago attorney. The road's branches include the East Chicago Belt Railroad, the Chicago Junction Railway and the Indiana Harbor Railway. The Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway, which com-prises the old C., H. & I. and I., D. & W. Railroads, was represented by Captain R. P. Rifenberrick, tax agent. The Findley, Fort Wayne & Western is also operated by this

John M. McManus, tax agent of the Wabash, and Daniel W. Sims, of Lafayette, were before the board in the interests of that road. The Wabash is asking for a reduction of the taxes on its line running between Montpelier and Chicago. This part of the line is now assessed at \$17,000 a mile \$1,000 a mile. The attention of the commissioners was called to the fact that the ber, 1302, as shown original state-The Wabash also has a short line—seven or eight miles of track—running out of Peru, which, it is claimed, has been abandoned. The board is asked to tax this line at what

Copy of Statement of the Condition OF THE

# Assurance Co., Ltd.

On the 31st day of December, 1902

It is located on the corner of Pine and William streets, New York. A. H. WRAY, Manager.

HOME OFFICE, London, England.

### The Assets of the Company in the United States are as follows: Cash on hand and in the hands of

agents or other persons ...... \$168,062.65 Real estate unincumbered ...... 888,148.69 Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of various per cents., secured as follows: of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance ..... Debts otherwise secured-interest and rents accrued ..... 

Total assets .....\$4,049,016.27 LIABILITIES IN THE U. S. Losses adjusted and not due.... \$79.950.00 Losses unadjusted ..... Losses in suspense, waiting for 

outstanding risks ...... 2,298,393.97 Total liabilities ......\$2,863,339.5

State of Indiana, office of Auditor of State. I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1902, as shown by the original state-

[SEAL.] cial seal this 4th day of February, D. E. SHERRICK, Auditor of State.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto sub-

Copy of Statement of the Condition

# Life Insurance Co.

It is located at No. 112-116 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. S. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

L. G. FOUSE, President.

### The Assets of the Company in the United States are as follows: Cash on hand and in the hands of

agents or other persons ...... \$202,689.58 Real estate unincumbered ...... 1,369,550.00 Bonds owned by the company. bearing interest at the rate of Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance ..... Other mortgages ..... 108,990.00 Debts otherwise secured ...... Interest and rents due or accrued Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums ..... LIABILITIES. Losses unadjusted ...... \$27,500.00 Losses in suspense, waiting for 67,348.05 further proof .....

Present value of future payment installment policies ..... All other claims against the com-Legal reserve ...... 3,800,659.0 Total liabilities ......\$4,063,593.68 The greatest amount in any one risk, \$50,-000, of which a portion is reinsured.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State. I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the stateber, 1902, as shown by the original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my offi-[SEAL] cial seal this 13th day of February, 1903.

D. E. SHERRICK, Auditor of State.

Copy of Statement of the

# Commercial Union PHUENIX

Insurance Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN. On the 31st day of December, 1902.

It is located at No. 64 Pearl street, Hart-

ford, Conn.

D. W. C. SKILTON, President.

EDW. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

The amount of its capital is ....\$2,000,000.00 The amount of its capital paid up 2,000,000.00

The Assets of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand, in bank and with Hartford bank stocks ..... 583,480.00 Miscellaneous bank stocks ..... 471,637.00 County, city and water bonds ..... 303,695.0 Real estate ..... Loans on collateral .....

Cash assets ......\$6,497,612.14

LIABILITIES. Losses adjusted and due, losses adjusted and not due, losses unadjusted, losses in suspense, waiting for further proof...... \$396,429.60 Reserve for all other claims and liabilities ..... Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks ...... 2,635,214.31

Total liabilities ......\$3,159,688.91 The greatest amount in any one risk, special cases, \$30,000.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1902, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file In testimony whereof I hereunto sub-

scribe my name and affix my offi-cial seal this 15th day of Janw. H. HART, Auditor of State

Copy of Statement of the Condition

## FIDELITY MUTUAL \_HOME-Insurance Co.

On the 31st day of December, 1902

It is located at No. 119 Broadway, New JOHN H. WASHBURN, President.

AREUNAH M. BURTIS, WM. H. CHEN-EY, Secretaries. The amount of its capital is ..... \$3,000,000.00 The amount of its capital paid up is ...... 3,000,000.00

The Assets of the Company are as follows: Cash in banks and in the hands

of agents .....\$1,567,504.01 Real estate unincumbered ..... 1,593,892.06 Inited States bonds ..... State, county and municipal Rallroad stocks and bonds . Other stocks and bonds ..... Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance ..... Debts otherwise secured ..... Debts for premiums ...... 390,768.26

Total assets ......\$17,108,635.12 L'ABILITIES. Losses adjusted and not due..... \$110,740.38

Losses unadjusted, losses in sus-pense, waiting for further proof All other claims against the commount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks ...... 5,986,873.00 Total liabilities ..... .\$7,672,586.43 The greatest amount in any one risk without deducting re-insurance ...... \$300,000.00

State of Indiana, office of Auditor of State, I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the con tioned company on the 31st day of Decem-ber, 1902, as shown by the original state-

ment, and that the said original state-ment is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto sub-scribe my name and affix my offi-[SEAL.] cial seal this 4th day of February,

D. E. SHERRICK, Auditor of State